NO CHANGE in Class. ☒
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CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY China

SUBJECT Economic Information: Suifeng Hydro-Power Plant, Suiho Dam

ORIGIN As stated

DATE: 25X1X6

INFO. [redacted]

DIST. 3 April 1947

PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT

ATTACHMENT 1 (2 pages)

25X1X6

[redacted]

Distribution

25X1X6 25X1X6

[redacted]

1. The hydro-power plant at Suifeng (Suiho) (124-58, 40-28) consisted originally of seven generators (one never completed) [redacted] which had a total theoretical capacity of 700,000 KW. Three generators remain, one 60 cycle to North Korea, one 50 cycle to Anshan (122-57, 41-08) and one 50-60 cycle to Dairen alone. The power line to Anshan has been cut, however, and is unrepaired.

2. The capacity for Dairen is 50,000 - 70,000 KW through a direct line. The capacity for North Korea is 50,000 KW. Antung is supplied through Shingishu (Sinuiju, Korea, 124-24, 40-06) by special arrangement with the Soviets; it receives 3,000 KW.

3. There is a possibility of the existence of a fourth generator in the plant supplying North Korea, but no other information is available because of Soviet control of the plant.

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Source for paragraphs 1-3: [redacted]

Date of information:

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[redacted]

4. At the present time there are four generators in the Suiho power plant. One 50 cycle generator is broken; three generators, one 50 cycle and two 60 cycle, are in operation.

5. A 50 cycle generator furnishes power to the Dairen area alone, supplying at the rate of 35,000 to 40,000 KW daily.* This figure is considered a very reliable estimate.

6. One 60 cycle generator is run at reduced speed and therefore at reduced operating capacity. It furnishes a 52-53 cycle current. This generator sends power directly to Taedasa-do (124-26, 39-43), where there are two transformers which step down the current from 220,000 volts to 66,000 volts. It is believed that the output of this generator is approximately 30,000 KW. Power is then distributed mainly to Shingishu and the surrounding area. Antung received 4,000 KW daily * from this generator. One other transmission line

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*[[redacted] note: Presumably this means continuously at this rate.]

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[redacted]

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ADSO	x	A DEP.	x	FBT		SPDF		VTO		[redacted]	x
DADSO		FBK		FBV		SPDS		B DEP.		[redacted]	x
EXEC.		FBI		FBX		[illegible]		[illegible]			
CONTROL		FBM		FBZ	3	4 SCO		[illegible]			
PLANS	x	FBP		SPDA		TRB		[redacted]			

runs to Shingishu from Suiho carrying 66,000 volts and furnishing about 1,500 daily to a magnesium factory in eastern Shingishu. There may be a few other outlets on this line but the main one is the magnesium factory.

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7. The remaining 60 cycle generator furnishes a daily output of approximately 50,000 KW and power goes to Pyongyang (125-44, 39-01) for distribution. It is not known whether any of this power is sent on to South Korea or how much is distributed in the Pyongyang area, but facilities are available for distribution to South Korea from Pyongyang. The reliability of this output figure is questionable; the output may exceed 50,000 KW.

8. The total output of the Suiho Dam is believed to be 120,000 KW daily* and is distributed as shown above. The figure may be as high as 150,000, however. No power is distributed to East Korea from Suiho. ([redacted] note: See attachment for plan showing the tie-in of all electric plants in North Korea.) 25X1A6a

9. With the reduction of generators from seven to three, there is no reason for their not operating at full capacity except that there are not sufficient factories operating in North Korea to require it. Ordinarily, the lack of water would force generators to lower operating capacity in winter, but this no longer applies since only three generators are in the power plant now. Figures of any kind from the Korean Electric Company on power output since July 1946 are not available.

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Source for paragraphs 4-9: [redacted]

Date of information:
Origin:

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Consumption

10. North Korea consumes 21,000,000 KWH per month. This figure is calculated from an estimated 60% load factor for this area.

11. Supposedly the same generator supplying North Korea supplies Antung through a special line to Shingishu. Because the capacity for Antung is so low, 3,000 KW, Antung received the maximum amount of power, a full-load factor, and therefore consumes 2,166,000 KWH per month. The present equipment in Antung, however, could take 6,000 KW and actually Antung requires 10,000 KW for general lighting and industrial use. The primary distribution sub-station in Antung was destroyed by the Communists, but it is planned to put the sub-station into operation again by installing a number of new transformers. This will bring Antung city power nearer the norm. (See previous report [redacted] 25X1A2g

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12. Consumption figures for Dairen are not available because it is impossible to determine the load factor, but the generator, as has been previously noted, has the same capacity as the others - 50,000 KW.

13. The Northeast, then, except for the cities of Dairen and Antung, is not supplied by this hydro-power plant. When and if repairs are made on the power line to Anshan, 50,000 KW (the present capacity of the generator for the Northeast) can supply this, tying up with the Northeast network.

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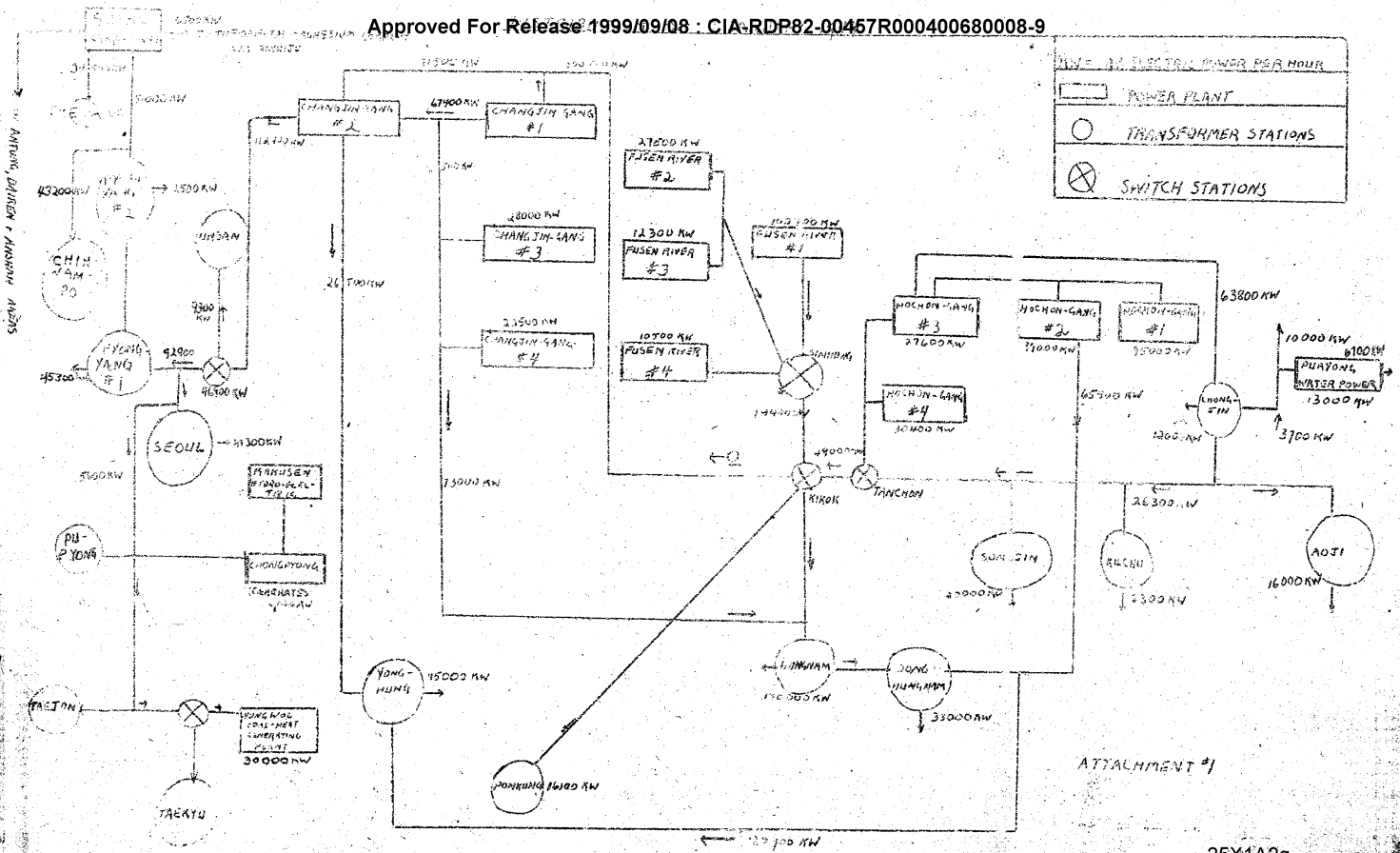
Source for paragraphs 10-13: [redacted]

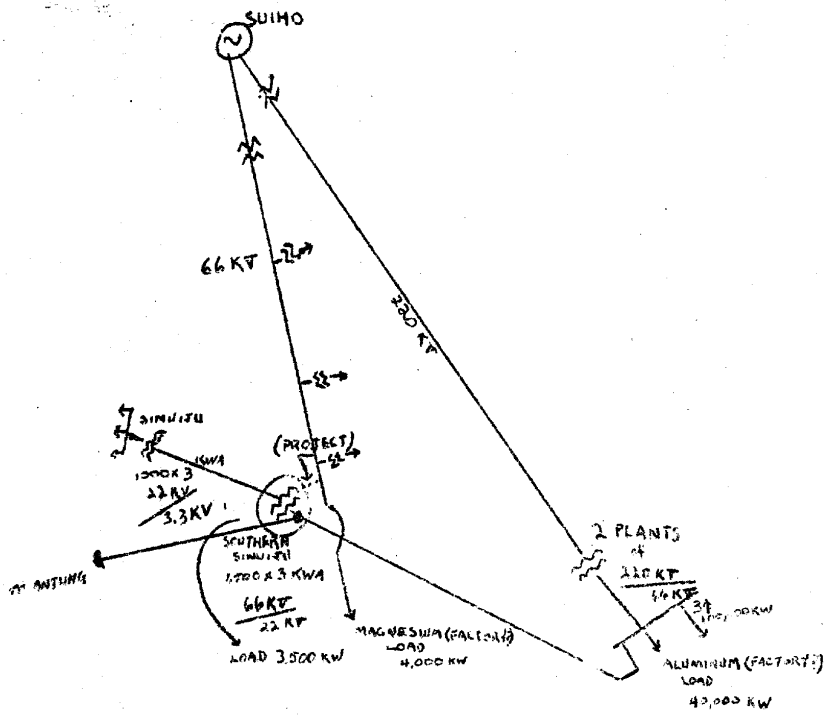
Date of information:
Origin:

25X1A6a ([redacted] note: See current report [redacted] for information on negotiations whereby the Northern Korea Electric Company would furnish Antung with 3,000 KW. Antung's power needs have increased, necessitating further negotiations. Indications are that these negotiations have broken down, and there has been no further information on the subject.) 25X1A2g

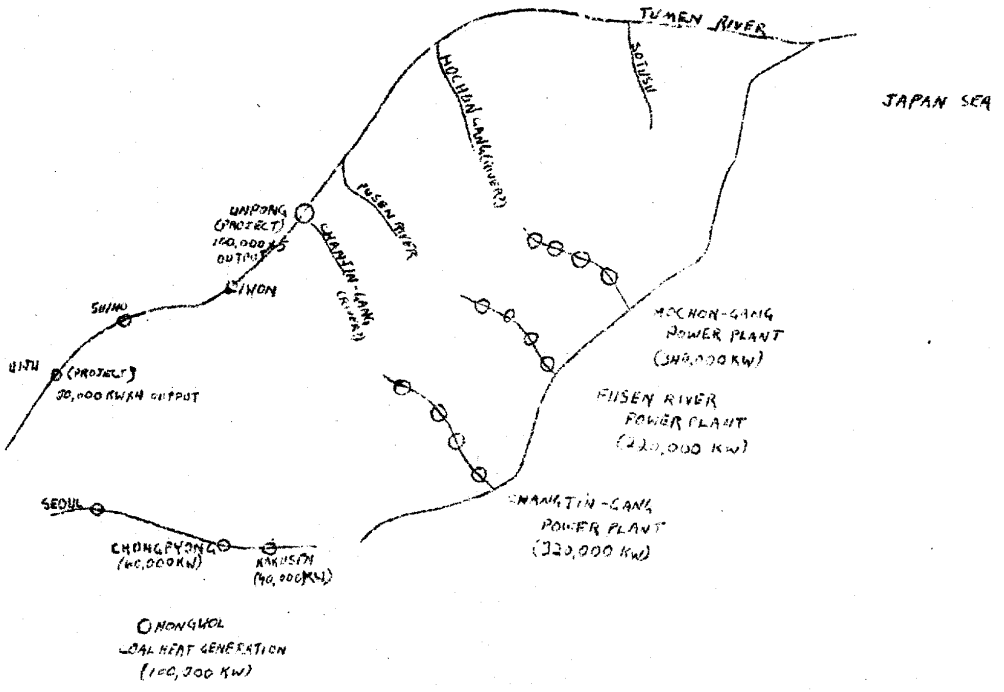
25X1A6a *[redacted] note: Presumably this means continuously at this rate.

[redacted]





Rough Sketch of Hydro-Electric Plants in North Korea



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